Vol. Ll No. 16, 389.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES.

GERMANY FOR PEACE. AN OPTIMIST SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR

CAPRIVI ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

NO EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT DESIRES WAR, HE ASSERTS - EMPEROR WILLIAM'S AIMS-PRESIDENT CARNOT'S POLICY.

Berlin, Sept. 28.-Upon the occasion of the jubilee of the 78th Infantry Regiment, at Osnaburg, Hanover, Chancellor von Caprivi made a long optimist speech upon the political situation in Europe. He said that the apprehensions in some quarters as to whether the existing state of things would be maintained were not warranted. Not one of these sovereigns, he added, wished to disturb peace or to provoke a European war. Even the rapprochements between States which had recently occurred did not afford ground for alarm. They were merely the expression of already existing circumstances. Perhaps they were nothing more than the establishment of a European equilibrium as it formerly existed. No European Government, the Chancellor continued, desired war, which, in its sufferings and consequences, would probably be more terrible than all previous wars. The internal affairs to which the Emperor was devoting special attention would, he said, also be brought to a satisfactory issue, though the process might extend over decades. The Government, the Chancellor concluded, had the interests of the employed and the employers at heart.

At the comers, given later in the day to the officers of the regiment, Chancellor von Caprivi said that all the Emperor's efforts would be directed toward the welfare of the country and the paintenance of peace.

Paris, Sept. 28.-At a banquet at Saint Die today, M. Ferry, teasting President Carnot, said: The President has contributed toward giving the "The President has contributed toward giving the republic the conciliatory character dem.nded by the country. His wise and careful policy has gained the support and sympathy of Europe."

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The speeches of M. Ribot and Chancellor von Caprivi have produced an excellent impression here, allaying the feeling of uncertainty as regards the political outlook.

The optimist speeches of Chancellor von Caprivi, pronounced soon after the edict ordering a relaxation in the passport system applied to Alsace-Lorraine, indicate a sudden change in the attitude of Germany. A few days before the young Emperor William II had recalled, at the Erfurt banquet, that Napoleon I had humbled Germany in that same city in 1807, and that France had been more than humbled, in her turn, at Sedan and Paris; and he had appealed to his officers to get ready for the approaching inevitable war. Now all this is changed, and the maintenance of European seace seems to be the watchword of Germany, which s invited to forget the "Wacht am Rhein." The latest torrespondence from Buda-Pesth to European papers may explain this sudden modification of sentiment in German official circles. It is said that, while Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was attending the great nanoeuvres recently executed by his Austro-Hungarian troops, the leading Magyars, who dislike Germany perstill more than they hate Russiz, used their infuence over the Emperor in an auti-German direction. The "casus foederis," or cases in which the new Austro-German treaty of the Triple Alliance would compel the two allies to support each other, had not yet been practically determined in the text of the treaty. It is said that Emperor Francis Joseph has finally decided to recognize as "casus foederis" only the three following circumstances: First, an attack by the three following circumstances: First, an attack by France on Italy; secondly, an attack by France on Germany, and thirdly, an attack by Russia on Austro-Hungary. It will be noticed that no mention is made of the case in which Germany would take the offensive and attack either France or Russia, and this may explain, in part, the sudden peaceful and optimist attimate of Chancellor von Caprivi.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

THE "MOSCOW GAZETTE'S" BOAST - RUSSIA ERECTING BARRACKS ON THE KUSHK RIVER. London, Sept. 28 .- The "Moscow Gazette," in reporting the movements of Russian troops on the offer, boasts that England's impudent menaces in the Dardahelles matter will be answered in

Europe will be met by a blow in Asia. abay, Sept. 28.—It is reported that Russia is erecting barracks and collecting stores at Shikh-Junid

and that every blow struck at Russian diplomacy in

Calcutta, Sept. 28 .- Much asxlety is felt in regard to Russia's movements in Pamir. It is rumored that Lieutenant Davison, a colleague of Captain Younghus-band, has been taken prisoner.

ENGLISH REPORT ON THE SIGRI INCIDENT. London, Sept. 28.—An official English report on the usual mining operations were executed. Twelve electro contact mines were placed across the harbor's mouth and connected up to their junction with the boat stations, and to protect the works the British landed

TO TEST A DYNAMITE PROJECTILE. EXPERIMENTS WITH AN AMERICAN INVENTION

600N TO TAKE PLACE IN WALES. London, Sept. 28.-Within a few days experin

are to take place in Wales with an American invention known as "Snyder's dynamite projectile." Foreign Governments are interested in the tests, and severe of them will have military and naval experts to watch

It will be remembered that, four or five years ago H. Snyder, of New-York, conducted a series of trials at Sandy Hook and on the Potomac near Wash-After proving the possibility of firing dynamits shells from cannon with gunpowder, a company to exploit the investion was organized in New-York. Soon afterward Mr. Snyder came to England, and offered to exhibit his invention before the authorities. the invention, it would not lend a cannon for the test. Mr. Snyller then brought his own guth, with a quantity of projectiles, to England, but the Government thre many obstacles in the way of a trial that he shipped the gun to Turkey, where a series of trials took place at the Dardanelles. They were so successful as to interes London capitalists, and a company was formed here with £300,000 capital. Two ground for tests were procured in South Wales, and a local bense for firing was obtained; but, after a few shots, in order came from the Home Office forbidding further trials until a special Government license had

Afte more than a year of waiting this was finally obtaind, and a short time ago a private exhibition was made efore the shareholders. Mr. Snyder says the guns sed were a 6-inch breech-loading naval rifte and f 7-inch muzzle-loading rifle. The highest charge of powder were used, consisting of one-third quick-hrning black powder, with two-thirds brown prismate, which gave the shells, charged with ten to sifteen pounds of muro-gelatine, an initial velocity of 585 intres per second. The charges were so heavy that the concrete foundations, nine feet in depth, under the gus, were shattered. The shell, or projectile, can to gus, were santered. The shell, or projectile, can be used with any style of ordnance without alteration. Sing shot at the recent test completely wrecked trong, steel-armored targes, and pieces of the shells ere fund a mile and a half from the point of the explosion After the appropriating trials are over. Mr. appropriating trials are over.

TRUBLE FEARED IN ERITISH BURMAH. Calcua, Sept. 28.—Dispatches from Rangoon, the capital ! British Burmah, announce that a feeling of great aciety prevails there. Natives who have arrived the report that a gathering of Dacoits is taking place sout Wuntho, under the leadership of the refugee, fsawa, and that every preparation is being made terepel an expected attack upon the garrison at Wunto. Several minor conflicts have already oc-curred, and news of more serious fighting is mo-mentaril expected.

BUDGE COMMITTEE OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS ParisSept. 28.—The budget committee of the Cham-ers habeen summoned to meet on October 7.

PRAISING M. RIBOT'S SPEECH. Pari Sept. 28.-The newspapers of this city greatly aische tenor of the speech made yesterday by M. Ribot the Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the ocunveiling of the statue at Bapanne, to

and dignity animating the French people, and consider that they will increase the stability of the Cabinet on the reassembling of the Chambers.

HELD FOR MURDERING A PLAYMATE. THE COLDBLOODED CRIME OF TWO LITTLE BOYS IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 28 .- The two boys, Shearon and Crawford, aged nine and eight respectively, who are charged with the murder of another lad named Eccles, who was eight years of age, were arraigned before a magistrate at Liverpool to-day for a preliminary hearing. The evidence against the youthful prisoners taken at the coroner's inquest was submitted to the magistrate and the boys were committed to stand trial at the next

This case has excited great interest, as the crime

is without parallel in the history of English criminal jurisprudence. The object of Shearon and Cmwford was to procure the clothing worn by Eccles; but, according to the evidence, this could easily have been done without causing the death of the little fellow. Shearon was a victous boy, much given to playing truant. He had been detected in his truancy, and, as punishment, his parents had taken his clothes from him, hoping by this means to keep him in the house. Shearon secured a piece of sacking, covered himself with it and left the house. He met Crawford, who was also a vicious boy, and the two plotted to entice the first decently-elad boy who came along to ac-company them, and, when the opportunity offered, to rob him of his clothing. In a short time they met Eccles, and induced him to go with them to play on a raft that was floating on the water that filled a deep excavation near where some buildings were in course of construction. When the boys reached the place they found other boys playing there.

When the latter had gone away Shearon, Crawford and Eccles paddled the raft to a place where the water was twelve feet deep. Here Shearon and Crawford pushed Eccles overboard. They found it awkward to get his clothes off while he was struggling in the water, so they dragged him on the raft again and stripped him. They then threw him into the water again. Young Eccles made frantic efforts to save himself from drown-After a time Shearon and Crawford pulled their little victim on to the raft, not to save him, but to take him to a deeper part of the excavation to drown him. The little fellow pleaded hard for his life, but the young The little fellow pleaded hard for his life, but the young flends had no mercy and, for the third time, they threw him into the water. Young Eccles's strength was gone, and after a few futile struggles he drowned. His murderers then conveyed his body to the shore and stamped upon it again and again. For two hours they witched the body to see hi im moved. After making sure that Eccles was dead, Shearon and Crawford divided dis clothing and returned to their homes. On being arrested they confessed to all the horrible details with no show of feeling.

THE GRAND FALLS OF LABRADOR. REACHED BY TWO AMERICAN EXPLORERS-A

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION. St. John's, N. F., Sept. 28 (Special).-Mr. Bryant, of Philadelphia, and Professor Kenaston, of Washington, have arrived here on their return from an exploration of Grand Falls, Labrador, in which they have been completely successful. Mr. Bryant gives a glowing account of the magnificence of the falls. The mountaineer Indians refused to accompany him, having

superstitious fears about approaching the falls. Mr. Bryant got a Scotchman named Montague, and an Esquimau carried the outfit and provisions in a river boat. The party took besides a canoe brought from New-York. They left the mouth of Grand River on August 4, and reached Lake Wanna Ketbow, 200 miles from the mouth of the river, on August 27. They had to track nearly the entire distance, the work being difficult and dangerous. Forty miles above the lake the party camped at the head of canal navigation There they found an Indian trail to Fort Nascopee, which was abandoned twenty-seven years ago. They struck into the interior, carrying their cance, provision and instruments, crossed six lakes with intervening portages, left the trail and canoe at the seventh lake, and after a two days' tramp through a pathless country reached the falls.

The sight was magnificent, and rewarded them for all their toils. A half-mile above the falls the river is 400 yards wide. Three rapids, similar to those at Nlagara, begin here. The banks narrow at the falls to a width of 150 to 200 feet. The last rapid is 188 feet in length. The water here rises into great cones, then plunges down from a granite ledge into a great bas The height of the fall, 316 feet, was accurately measured. The banks widen below the basin. On the southern side of the river, below the falls, reddish cliffs risa 800 feet. Mist rises in an immense column over the falls, showing rainbows. The deafening roar the falls, showing rainbows. The deatening roar is heard twenty-five miles off. Mr. Bryant, at great peril, got to the bottom of the falls, where he took anerold readings and photographed the falls from various points. The distance of the falls from the mouth of the river is 250 miles. The party collected 200 specimens of plants and made valuable scientific records. Mr. Bryant made meteorological observations all through the trip. Professor Kensston made a compass survey of the river all the way down, sketching its topography.

JAMES STEPHENS IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 28 .- James Stephens, the ex-Fenlar leader, has acrived in this city. It is reported that he has the Government's permission to remain here for the rest of his life. Mr. Stephens reached Kingstown on the same boat with Mr. Parnell, and, though the former had long been anxious to meet Mr. Paunell, they did not recognize each other. In an interview published to-day, Mr. Stephens said: "I am a supporter of Mr. Parnell and I have not changed my mind as to Irish claims for nationhood or the road to

PRINCE GEORGE'S LIBEL CASE.

Montreal, Sept. 28 .- At the trial of R. N. O'Brien barged with libelling Prince George of Wales, R. D. McGibbon, vice-president of the citizens' committee apcointed to entertain the Prince, to-tifled that on the night on which the article complained of stated that the Prince had gone out to "do the town" and had been assaulted, Prince George and the witness had spent the evening at a theatre, and then returned to night. Mr. McGlibbon produced letters from the Prince, approving the action against O'Brien, and giving an emphatic denial of the statements contained in the article.

FUNERAL OF GRAND DUCHESS PAUL.

Moscow, Sept. 28 .- The funeral of the Grand Duche Paul took place to-day with great pomp. The coffin was borne from the railway station to the Church of St. Easil by officers in Guards' array, accompanied by clergymen in full canonicals and acolytes, carrying ikons and sacred banners. The streets were draped in mourning, and bells were kept tolling. The coffin was placed on a catafalque in the caurch, where it was viewed by thousands of people. After the service the coffin was removed to the station with the same state and ceremony, and conveyed to St. Petersburg, where the buriai will take place.

Marseilles, Sept. 28.-A violent prisoner escaped from the hands of the police to-day by making an unexpected attack upon his captors with a carving knife. he could be recaptured he had been chased through the town and had killed one policeman and cut himself so

THE DUKE OF CAMERIDGE MAY RESIGN. London, Sept. 28.-It is again reported that the Duke of Cambridge may resign his office as commander-inchief of the forces. According to the rumor, the Duke's resignation will go into effect within a few months, as he recognizes the fact that his increasing feebleness prevents him from fulfilling his duties.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—The Russian revenue receipts for the six months ending with June last show a surplus of 16,000,000 roubles over expenditures. he revenue receipts for the same period in 1890 howed a deficit of 2,400,000 roubles.

TWO MORE RAILWAY COLLISIONS IN SPAIN. Madrid, Sept. 28.-A mail train and an express train came into collision to-day near Babia, on the Lisbon and Madrid line, and several persons were injured. Another collision occurred at Moncada, near Valencia, three railway navvies being killed and five injured.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER MONDEGO. Montreal, Sept. 28 .- Five of the cattlemen from the steamer Mondego, which was wrece'd on the New-toundland coast, et Marine Cove, St. Mary's Bay, reached this city to-day, and told their tale venture and disaster. On the night of September 15 the Mondego encountered a terrific gale, which, with a

declarations as expressing the feeling of moderation | the vessel on the rocks. All the men were in their | HIGH-HANDED ACTS IN CHILI. from Grace & Co., on account of the balance due the bunks at the time, but a rush was immediately made for the decks, where preparations were going on for the launching of the hoats. The crew had consider able trouble in reaching the shore, a distance of per haps 250 yards, as the sea was running mounts high, and the rocks along the coast ran sheer up to fifty feet. The coast was an inhospitable one, not a house being in sight, and the men spent a dreary night. Five hours after she struck the Mondego went to pieces. About twenty cattle swam ashore. ward tons of hay and scores of dead cattle floated ashore. Wreckers were soon about the scene of the disaster and seized everything they could lay their hands on. On Wednesday afternoon the men went to St. Mary's, a village nine miles distant, and from there disaster and the hands on. On Wednesday afternoon the St. Mary's, a village nine miles distant, a they were conveyed by tug to St. John's.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM SENECAL.

HE SWEARS THAT MR. CHAPLEAU WAS NOT IM-PLICATED IN HIS IRREGULARITIES.

Ottawn, Sept. 28 .- At this morning's meeting of the Committee on Public Accounts of the ns, the Secretary of State, Mr. Chapleau, put in an affidavit from Mr. Senecal, late superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau, which he said he had received from certain members of his family this morning. He did not know before where Senecal was, but as he had received this letter he thought he

was, but as he had received mas letter he thodays he should hand it to the chairman. It read as follows:

United States of America,

State of New-York, County of Eric.

Andre Senecal, etc., deposes that for the last four years, up to about a month ago, he was superintendent of the printing bureau of the Canadian Government; that at various times during his continuance in said office he received presents in the way of a bonus from parties from whom he purchased she plant of the printing bureau, but that he never, either directly or indirectly, gave any sum whatsoever out of said presents to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau; that, although he sent at various times money to the Conservative Association at Montreal, this was never done at the suggestion or request or with the knowledge of the Hon. J. A. Chapleau. The deponent to the president of the Public Accounts Committee was not inspired or dictated by or with the knowledge of the Hon. J. A. Chapleau. The deponent further says that he made this affidurit without the suggestion of the said Hon. J. A. Chapleau, with the desire to correct certain rumors now in circulation respecting that person, which said rumors this deponent verily believes to be mallecious and unfounded.

Sworn and subscribed on the 25th day of September at luffalo.

Mr. Somerville protested against putting in this

Mr. Somerville protested against putting in this letter from an absconder, and Mr. Chapleau admitted that it was not evidence.

Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, volunteered statement regarding his knowledge early in the year of irregularities in the Printing Bureau. He said that his information came from Barber, a paper manufacturer, who, however, declined to bring it to the attention of Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, who controlled the bureau, lest it should spoil his chances for further Mr. Bowell then spoke to Sir John A. Mac donald, who said he would see Mr. Chapleau. Secretary of State, in reply to the Premier, said there ras nothing in it, and held an investigation. Premier also informed Mr. Bowell that he purposed holding a departmental investigation into the Printing Bureau. It was decided to report to the House all of the recent evidence.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 28.-The Executive Committee of the Italian-American Exhibition at Genoa, in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus, have finally ar ranged for the erection of the buildings, which will cost 500,000 lire. It is the design of the committee that the exhibition shall consist of samples of the agricultural and industrial products of Italy and America with the object of showing the kinds of goods that can be most advantageously imported and exported. It expected thus to give a new impulse to transatlantic ommerce. The municipality of Genoa and the conmittee are in full accord, and the former will con tribute liberally toward the expenses.

The corn crop is approaching muturity, and in maplaces the harvest has begun. As far as can be learned, the crop will be fully an average one. In almost every part of Italy grapes are looking

well, and there is every indication of an abundant production of wine, though it is yet too early to pronounce upon its quality. In Sielly the gathering of grapes has been begun. The negotiations continue to drag at Munich. It is

reported that there is a disagreement among the Aus-

THE COUNTRY SUFFERING FOR RAIN.

RIVERS AND WELLS FAILING AND FIELDS PARCHED-SCHOOLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF THE HEAT.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 28 (Special).—Reports from points the Hudson River Valley speak of farmers despondent because of the drouth. A prominent Dutchess county farmer said to-day: "The situation is becomveral years before and the wells are drying up. In ome places cattle have to be driven several miles for ater, and falling wells cause people to zo to their neighbors, sometimes a mile or so away, for drinking water. Dust whirls along the rondways is clouds."

Yesterday, last night and this morning there wer ndications of rain, but to-night the sky is perfectly lear, not a cloud being visible. Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 28 (Special).-This part of

has occurred here in September for many years. All along the eastern part of the State the fields are parched and the cattle are much in need of water. Not a drop of rain has fallen for fifteen days and during that time the thermometer has stood at about ninety degrees in the daytime, while the nights have been oppressively hot. The river at this point is at the lowest stage ever known, the water being only eighteen inches deep. Creeks and wells are dried up and cattle have to be driven long distances to get water; while the allowance for household use is exceedingly scanty. Country fairs are suffering by reason of this lack of water. At the Smithfield fair held last wek, a nickel a glass was paid for water. By reason of the scarcity of water in the countrythat which can be obtained being of poor quality diphtheria is appearing. Twenty cases are reported already. SIx children of G. W. Ralston, jr., Wayne Township, are down with this disease, and one child died on Saturday night. Prayers for rain were offered yesterday in many

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 28 .- Reports to the State Board

of Agriculture from twenty-eight counties in the State ing the condition of affairs will be obtained befor over six weeks. In every county heard from pastures are becoming parched by the sun, wells are drying up, and stock is suffering greatly for want of

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 28 .- The public schools have been ordered to be closed for two weeks by the Board of Health on account of extreme licat.

SERIOUSLY HUBT BY FALLING EARTH. Millerton, N. Y., Sept. 28 .- At the Kelly Mine, nov

worked by the Thomas Iron Company, north of Millerton, a blast to undermine a bank of ore did not secure
an immediate fall of the overhanging earth, and as
the foreman, Augustus Dakin, crawled under to inspect
the cause of the failure, the bank suddenly fell upon
him, and hurled him thirty feet below into the pit. the cause of the failure, the bank suddenly fell upon him, and hurled him thirty feet below into the pit. Several vertebrae were dislocated. The man was carried to his home, where he lies in a critical con-

Plaquemine, La., Sept. 28.-Another large cave in curred on the Mississippi last night, about two miles above this town. It began at Major Gourrier's Reli ance plantation and extended down to the Union Place so far as Mr. Roderiguez's store, taking in the ware house, the levee and part of the public road. A number of horses were drowned. There was also a large cave in in front of Lefebre's Eliza plantation in West which took in part of the new levee

A THAIN-ROBBER ESCAPES FROM JAIL.

Visalla, Cal., Sept. 28 .- Gratton Dalton made his the Allia train cobbery. John Beck, awaiting trial yesterday, said that the checks were given in return at Tulary, also generated. The week of the company to the train cobbers are trained at the checks were given in return the checks were given the checks were given in return the checks were given the chec at Tulare, also escaped. The men secured keys uplock their cells, after which the doors were again unlock their colls, are known of the escape until this morning. Horses, and a buggy, which were hitched to a post in the court-house plaza, are missing, and are supposed to have been taken by the prisoners. Shariff Kay and deputies are in pursuit.

ILL TREATMENT OF AMERICANS

THE UNITED STATES LEGATION WATCHED BY SPIES AND SEVERAL CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY IN PRISON.

LONG CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE OVER THE SITUATION-SOLICITUDE IN WASH-INGTON-INTERNATIONAL LAW VIOLATED -NOTHING HEARD FROM MINISTER EGAN SINCE SATURDAY-ONLY

> ONE AMERICAN WARSHIP IN CHILIAN WATERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 28 .- A ripple of excitement which has not yet subsided was caused here today by a long conference at the White House in regard to the state of affairs in Chili, as it may affect the relations between that country and the United States. There were present at the conference, which lasted about two hours, besides the President, Secretary Tracy, Assistant Secretary Wharton of the State Department, General John W. Foster, and Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. While all the Department officials who took part in the conference have been extremely reticent, so that zealous efforts made during the afternoon and tonight have been rewarded with only a slight degree of success so far as the finding of exact details is concerned, the following statements, derived from trustworthy sources, are believed to be sub-

stantially correct.

Two dispatches have been received from Minister Egan within the last few days. The first one represented a condition of affairs at Santiago so serious that the return to Washington of Secre tary Tracy of the Navy Department was regarded as advisable. On the following day, Saturday, a second dispatch was received from Minister Egan, but since that time nothing has been heard from him, although dispatches have been hourly expeeted. A dispatch was also received from Captain Schley, of the Navy, commanding the cruiser Baltimore at Valparaiso. The contents of these dispatches have not been divulged outside of a small official circle, but it is evident that they are of a nature to arouse grave solicitude, and call for prompt action.

There is good reason to believe that the Chillan Provisional Government at Santiago has undertaken virtually to place the United States Legation in a state of siege so that spies and armed guards, for a time at least, surrounded the premises occupied by Minister Egan; that free ingress and egress were denied to persons who desired to call at the Legation; that no person is now permitted to enter it without a passport from the Provisional authorities; that a number of persons, including several citizens of the United States, have been arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned without a publie trial or hearing; that among the persons thus arrested were one or more servants of the Minister; that, in response to the vigorous representations and protests of Minister Egan, the guards which had surrounded the Legation were removed, but that a careful and hostile espionage existed, at last accounts, which prevented free access to the Minister of the United States by persons who desired to visit him.

If the foregoing statements are true-and there is strong reason to assert that such is the case-it is evident that the emergency by which the United States has been so suddenly and unexpectedly confronted is one which must be met with prompt, firm and decisive action. If the Provisional authorities have committed the acts above described, they have invaded privileges which are trian delegates, on account of the difficulty of recognized and held sacred by all civilized nations, ing the conflicting claims of the industrial and extinct the customs tariffs, concerning which there are disagreements, has been deferred to the second reading of the terms of the triangle of the tria as serious in the extreme.

Nothing can be ascertained as to the reason of pretext for the alleged acts of the Chilian authorities at Santiago. It might be surmised that some of the late officials or partisans of the Balmaceda Government had sought refuge in the United States Legation; but even in that case, the proper and only lawful course for the authorities to pursue would be to bring the matter before the Government of the United States for such action as the

facts might require and warrant. The only warship of the United States now in Chilian waters is the Baltimore, the San Franciso having sailed northward from Callao, Peru, some days ago, on her voyage to San Francisco. Under the circumstances it will undoubtedly be thought wise and prudent to strengthen the naval force at Valparaiso as soon as practicable, and it may be possible to intercept the San Francisco at Payta, Peru, by telegraphic instructions to return to Chili immediately. That would save considerable time and distance, as well as expense which would be incurred if her commander should fail to receive his orders before he reached Panama or Acapulco.

Whether the failure to receive the expected dispatch from Minister Egan to-day was due to an interruption of the means of telegraphic communication, to unavoidable delay in the transmission of his messages, or to other causes beyond his control was, of course, unknown to-day to the officials of the State Department here. It may be that affairs in Santiago have assumed a better anl more friendly aspect, so far as the relations between Chili and the United States are concerned, since the dispatch was sent which was received in Washington two days ago, and if so, the failure to hear from Mr. Egan to-day might be easily explained. It was evident, however, that the delay was regarded as rather serious, and by no means as a favorable sign by the officials of the State and Navy Departments. It is probable that additional and more specific information respecting the condition of affairs will be obtained be

at least, will be given to the country. In response to an inquiry relative to the reports that a revolt had broken out among the troops at Santiago, Senor Montt, the Chilian Congressional envoy at Washington, has received a dispatch from Senor Motta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying that "peace has not nor will it be disturbed, least of all by military revolts."

Senor Montt has also received a dispatch confirming the published reports of the appointment of Senor Manuel A. Matta as Minister of Foreign

CHILI'S WAR CONTINUED IN NEW-YORK. TWO GREAT COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN IT AND BOTH SAY THEY WERE FRIENDS OF

THE CONGRESS PARTY. An echo of the war in Chili sounded in Hanover quare yesterday. A morning paper published several columns of matter to show that in the fight between W. R. Grace & Co. and Charles R. Flint & Co. and Batmaceda and the Junta Grace & Co. had been buying arms for Balmcceda while they were professedly in favor of the Congress party. It also told how Flint & Co. had made overtures to the agent of the Congress party in this country to furnish money for the purchase of arms for the party of the Junta. Fac-similes of invoices of arms purchased for Balmaceda by the Chillian Legation at Washington, and paid for by checks of W. R. Grace & Co., were printed.

came about that they were given out took place the war broke out the Chillan Minister had a balance of \$8,131 40 to his credit on their books. The war broke out on January 7, and on January 16 the secretary of the Chillan Legation asked for and received

nister, two checks which he used as he saw fit The use he put them to proves to have been the purchase of arms. The Winchester Arms Company say they did not know Grace & Co. at all in the

purchases made from them.

Another statement made is that a Mr. Catton, one the firm of J. W. Grace & Co., of San Francisco, sent word on May 3, after the schooner Robert & Minnie word on May 3, after the schooner Robert & Minnie had sailed with the arms destined for the Itata, to the Chilian Minister at Washinzton, that he had talked with Mr. Flint's agent, and that he believed the arms were to be placed on the steamer Carlos Pacheco.

The quarrel atween the two great commercial houses is a preuty one as if stands, and there was nothing particularly new in it yesterday. As the Congress party have succeeded, both were undoubtedly the friends of that party. Mr. Flint sent out a statement yesterday in which he said that his firm had offered to advance \$50,000 for the purchase of arms for the Congress party. The war may be over in Chili, but it is still raging in Hanover Square.

THE FIRE RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA WAREHOUSES ABLAZE. THE LOSS ABOUT \$200,000-SEVERAL FIREMEN

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.-Fire broke out early this morning in the oil warehouse of Phillips & Cunningham, at No. 136 North Delaware-ava. The flames swept through the inflammable stock in the building and the structure was ablaze from cellar to roof in twenty minutes after the flames first broke out. Fluding that the fire was beyond their control the firemen quickly turned in four alarms, and a dozen engines, hose carts and trucks responded. Despite the utmost efforts of the firemen the flames spread west to Waterst., and to the rag warehouse of Jessup & Moore, ad joining the burning oil store on the north. In a short time the warehouses at Nos. 127, 131 and 133 Water st. were ablaze. Philip and Charles Porter, of Engine Company No. 29, were injured by exploding oil while fighting the fire in the oil store, and Frank Lowrey, o nghting the life in the oil store, and Frank Lowey, of Truck D, was hurt by falling from a ladder. It was while the fire was at its is light that the walls of Jessup & Moore's warehouse fell in, burying several firemen beneath them. The buried men were gotten out as quickly as possible; none was killed. At 4 o'clock the tremen succeeded in getting the fire practically under control. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH IN PRAIRIE FIRES. Williamsport, N. D., Sept. 28.-George W. Jehnson and his son, who lived near Beaver Creek, were burned to death by the great Emmons County pmirie fires. Mr. Tabor, an elderly man living near Will-iamsport, is seriously burned and will probably die. No further news can be learned from the Holland settlement, thirty-six miles south of Williamsport. Three men are known to have perished in that vicinity. The amount of damage done in the Holland settlement cannot be learned, but it is safe to say it will not be far from \$50,000. One man at Winona, twenty miles from Williams

port, Mr. Pratt, lost forty-three steers which were overtaken by the fire and burned to death. Another fire raged on South Prairie and burned out Messrs. Fosburg, Mahoney, Hesholy, Houston and Purker. Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 28 .- There was a big prairie fire about four miles west of here yesterday after-noon, and before it could be got under control it had burned over 200 acres. Considerable property was destroyed.

CRANBERRY BOGS ON FIRE. Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 28.-A report reached here last night that fire had swept over the oranberry

bogs of George Dunfee, Steele and Van Zant, between Brindleton and Cranberry Park. Neither of these bors was half through with the pickings.

MR. M'CAMANT DENIES THE CHARGES.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S EFFORTS TO GET THE DEMOCRATIC ATTORNEY-GENERAL INTO

THE INVESTIGATION. Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 28 (Special) .- It was the general impression among the members of the Legis-lative Investigating Committee, which met in the Senate Chamber this evening, that the request of Gover nor Pattison to allow the Attorney-General to attend the meeting and examine the witnesses was an endeavor on the part of the State Administration to gain political capital. When the question confronted the committee there was considerable sparring among members. The hard-headed Senator Firm broadly the cause of injecting the Democratic Attorney-General Into the investigation, and he was disposed to "go slow." Captain Skinner, for the Democracy, disavowed this and was laughed at. The committee finally decided to settle the matter in executive session.

The first witness called this evening was Auditor-General McCamant. He stated emphatically that he had never received any registered or special delivery letters containing money. Different officials often sent him State documents by registered letter or by special delivery, to insure their sofe arrival. Almost daily he received such. He had probably received rumerous receipts, bills and accounts of various kinds from bardsley in that manner, but never a cent of money. He and Bardsley had selected jointly the newspaper in which to advertise the mercantile appraisers' list. In which to advertise the mercantile appraisers' list. He received the bills duly attested and made out according to the law of 1887. They were much lower than they were in former years according to the old law. His knowledge of the matter ended there. If any rebate was paid to any one he had no means of knowing it. Mr. McCamant clearly, emphatically and thoroughly denied all the charges and finnendoes made by Representative Fow, who tried his best to confuse and harass the Anditor-General.

THE FISH CROP A BIG ONE, TOO.

Bay Head, N. J., Sept. 28.-While the Far West is asting of its large wheat crops, and while peache are plentiful in the fruit-producing States, this place can boast of a fish grop that far exceeds any within the filemory of the oldest inhabitants. For the last two weeks the ocean around here has been a gold mine and a source of pleasure to the fishermen. From fifty to seventy-five boats were out every day, and eturned heavily loaded with the best of fish. The best kind of bluefish, fat and delicious weakfish and drumfish were caught in immense quantities, and the salting and packing business is brisker than ever be-Every butter and lard tub, in fact anything that will hold sait fish, is used for packing the fish which cannot be sent away. Although the price for bluefish in New-York is only one cent a pound, the quantity that is caught pays well for the work. The spanish mackerel pays the fishermen best, and catches of them have been numerous. The crew of the Life-Saving Station No. 16 caught and shipped to New-York on Thursday last over a ton of bluefish. Cap-tain Henry Eiseman claims to have caught the heaviest drumfish on record, weighing 31 1-2 pounds.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES TO THE NIHILISTS.

Boston, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the Boston ranch of the Russian Nihilist Society last evening, the member chosen to be the secret bearer of dispatches to the headquarters of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg was given his final instructions, and was charged to bring back complete details of the political situation in Russia, as it is believed the time is nearly ripe for events of great moment in the history of the empire. The agent, who will depart on his perilous errand this week, was iormerly an exile in Siberia. He escaped to the United States about four years ago.

THE MAN WITH THE BROKEN NECK TAKES POISON.

Milwaukee, Sept. 28.-Barney Baldwin, a dime nuseum frenk, known as "the living man broken neck," attempted suicide here last night by taking poison. He was removed to the hospital and is in a fair way to recover. Baldwin came to Milwausee three weeks ago in search of his wife, who had eloped. Disheartened over his fallure, he attempted to end his life. Baldwin's home is in Hartford, Conn. While employed as a railroad man some years ago he had his neck dislocated in a wreck.

AN ITALIAN BARK ASHORE. Savannah, Ga., Sept. 28.—The Italian bark Lotters

Bertollo is ashore in St. Catherine's Sound and will prove a total wreck. The crew are on Doboy Island. The vessel's cargo of timber may be saved. She was from Pensacola for Genoa and was leaking, and in attempting to get into Doboy she grounded in the

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOUSE AT RONDOUT. Rondout, N. Y., Sept. 28 .- An attempt was made ecupied by Ann Welsh, a widow, and her daughter by placing a carefully prepared block of wood loaded with powder where it would be used in starting the fire in the morning. The attempt was unsuccessful, however, as a neighbor had noticed the suspicions actions of a man named Larkin, and had told the women, who consequently did not use the wood.

PRICE THREE CENTS. MR. FASSETT AT WATERTOWN

A MAGNIFICENT GREETING TO THE REPUB LICAN STANDARD-BEARER.

ALL THE LEADING MEN OF NORTHERN NEW

YORK ON HAND TO DO HONOR TO THE CAM-DIDATES-MR. VROOMAN JOINS MR. FAS-

SETT AT UTICA-A GREAT SPEECH IN

MR. FLOWER'S SUMMER HOME.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Watertown, Sept. 28 .- Few Republicans of this generation have received a heartier welcome in Northern New-York than was received to-day by J. Sloat Fassett, the Republican candidate for Governor, and in no place was this welcome surpassed in cordiality by this city of Watertown. the home of Roswell P. Flower, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Flower may be liked here personally, but his political opinions have never been those held by most of the voters in this part of the State. The voters have been unflinching Republicans, and they do not intend this year out of personal respect to Mr. Flower

to vote in support of political doctrines of the

Democratic party which they detest.

Mr. Fassett began his electioneering tour in the interior of the State by departing from New-York at 6 o'clock last night' and journeying to Utica. It was after midnight when the train on which he was travelling arrived at Utica. Greatly to Mr. Fassett's surprise, he was greeted by 200 or 300 of the leading citizens of Utica, who, headed by a brass band, had marched to the depot at that late hour to welcome the Republican leader in the campaign. Mr. Fassett made a brief but excellent speech upon the issues of the campaign, and then took rooms at the Butterfield House, where he received other visitors. This morning John W. Vrooman, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, arrived at Utica from Herkimer and sought out Mr. Fassett at the Butterfield House. All the morning hours Mr. Fassett's parlors were crowded with voters of Utica who desired to see and talk with the Republican candidate. Among the Utica visitors were ex-Congressman Sherman, Senator Coggeshall, Charles W. Hackett, Sheriff Wheeler, John Cunningham, editor of "The Utica Herald"; Theodore B. Davis, Taliesin Evans, and, in fact, every leading Republican. Ardent interest was shown in the campaign, and all gave inofrmation of the excellent condition of the Republican party in Oneida County. This afternoon at 1 o'clock Mr. Fassett and Mr. Vrooman, accompanied by Colonel Archie E. Baxter, of Elmira, and Charles A. Ball, of Allegany County, set out for Watertown by a train over the Black River branch of the Rome Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway.

WARMLY WELCOMED ALONG THE LINE. The electioneering party received a warm welcome all along the line of the railway between Utica and Watertown. There were crowds of voters at every station who called for "the next Republican Governor," and Mr. Fassett was compelled to make speeches at Boonville and Carthage. There were several hundred people at the depots at the places mentioned. Mr. Fassett's speeches were brief and to the point, and were applauded at every place. As he was about to depart from Utica Mr. Fassett made this fit little speech from the train steps:

T feel very much encouraged by the handsome reception that the people of the city of Utica have extended to me; and yet I hardly take it as so much personal to myself as it is an indication of the confidence you have in the principles of the Raymblican party. The first concern of every citizen is good government. That is the issue this fall. Shall we have good or bad government? The answer to that question is what brings you here to-day. I wish I could see every citizen of the State this fall and talk with him face-to-face, for I know that at heart every good citizen is with me and with the Republican party in the struggle against Tammany Hall.

Speeches then followed from John W. Vrooman, Colonel Baxter, Congressman Sherman and tor Coggeshall.

MR. FASSETT'S PLEA FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT. Mr. Fassett further developed his theme at

MR. Fassett further developed his theme at Lowville, saying:

I have only a short message, and I can say it in a few words. Good government means economical government, and good government interests every citizen. For nine years the Democratic party has had control of the Executive Department of the State Government and the different administrative bureans of the State Government. In that time the expenses have increased in the Executive Department and the other ive State departments 41 per cent over what they were when our Democratic friends took possession. The departments of State, the different bureaux, the Dairy Commissioner, the Capitol Commissioner, have increased in expenses, in ten years 125 per cent. The statements are all taken from the record, and are based upon a comparison of the year 1880 with the year 1880. If anybody denies it or disputes it they grily have to ask the State Controller. He is a good Democrat. He will not lie about it. The gures in his office will substantiate my statement. (Applause) Now there is no man more interested in honest government than the farmer, whose laud cannot be sworn out of sight, or the small home-owner, whose little house and lot cannot be hidden when the assessors come around. These are the people that appreciate what the Republican party has done. In the last ten years we have placed on the statute books the Corporation Tax law, the Colateral Inheritance law produced, with what they will produce this year, an income of \$22,000.000 and have to that extent releved the farms of this State and the homes of this state from thes bulls belongs to the Democratic Assembly, which had nothing the bull from which as yet no theome has been derived. In fact, their policy is to charge us with every crime they have committed, and take the credit for every virtue which we have exhibited in the last ten years. I am not going to abuse them. There is no occasion for it, and I would not the mark of Richard Croker on his forehead was not admitted to the State Convention or in the

A ROYAL RECEPTION AT WATERTOWN. Mr. Fassett's welcome at Watertown was a royal ne. There were thousands of people at the depot and in the surrounding streets. In point of attendance at the reception of a candidate it was far larger, to every one's surprise, than that given to Mr. Flower on his return home from the Saratoga Convention. It was the grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in Watertown. Leading Republicans were present from every county in Northern New-York. Among the number were Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego; Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, former clerk of the Assembly: H. A. Phillips, of "The Newville Journal"; Benjamin Brockway, of "The Watertown Times"; Richard Marcy, Senator Hunter, Assemblyman Lane, General Newton M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, and hundreds of others Mr. Fassett and Mr. Vrooman were escorted to the house of Joseph Mullen, the Republican candidate for the Senate. In the evening there was a good parade of the Republican clubs through the chief streets of the city. This parade was witnessed by many thousands of the people of Watertown. There was a fine display of fireworks in

the central square. When the club returned from Mr. Mullen's house